

## BISMARCK AND THE KAISER

THE PRINCE HAS NOT GRACEFULLY  
RECEIVED PEACE OVERTURES.

**He Does Not Care to Assume the Posture  
of a Venerated but Worn-out Statesman  
—Blunders in the Army Manoeuvres at  
Guinea—The Anti-Jew Programme in  
Germany—American Students in Berlin**

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The arrival of Count Herbert Bismarck and Count Rantzau, his brother-in-law, in Kissingen yesterday, is not expected to help much in bringing the Emperor and Prince Bismarck together. Many hope

however, that stronger influences will prevail, and the reconciliation will soon be accomplished. The Emperor and the King are both anxious to see the reconciliation of the King of Saxony with the King of Prussia, and the King of Saxony has even written the King of Prussia a pathetic letter in favor of the ex-Chancellor Bismarck's health, and has suggested the desirable that Prince Bismarck make the next advance to the King of Saxony. The Grand Duke of Baden and the King of Saxony are working with energy to the same end. Still Bismarck holds back, seemingly reluctant to answer the Emperor's advances, and has before expressing such homage as no sovereign has ever paid a subject.

Telegrams from Kissingen represent him as irritated and suspicious. He resents the regard shown him by the Emperor, and is annoyed by the crowned heads as too ostentatious. The Emperor, he suggests, he thinks, of a plan to extinguish him entirely as a political factor. He is, he says, covering his strength quite rapidly now, and is sensitive about being treated as an honorific memory. He means to reassert himself as

powerful element in German politics. This is the Emperor's own people, the Emperor's subjects, with others of their circle, ready to keep him on the old line of opposition to the Government, and it will bitterly disappoint the whole country, regardless of party, if they succeed and thus prevent the Emperor from being crowned. The newspapers of all political tendencies praise the Emperor for having taken the initiative, and all agree in hoping that the Prince will not deny the nation the pleasure of witnessing the Emperor's coronation. The *Vossische Zeitung* writes: "The Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Bismarckian as it is, says: 'Germany has not had such a joyful surprise for many years. The people will never forget that the Emperor took the first step to relieving a load from the hearts of all patriots.'"

The *Vossische Zeitung* makes this comment: "The Emperor's action was a necessity. Out of respect for the national reputation Prince Heinrich was obliged to accept the crown and enter into his grave without receiving a mark of sympathy from the Emperor. History might

have accused Germany of sending Prince Bismarck to the East to "draw the sting from his charge." Opinions of this kind might be quoted at any length. They are not calculated to soothe Bismarck's resentment at being treated as a drying man. There is, in fact, little chance of his ever being reconciled with the Emperor, and any plan of reconciliation with this end in view will surely miscarry. If the Emperor's kind message results in soothing the Prince's anger and inducing him to moderate the bitterness of his attacks on the Government, no more will be heard of him. It is not, however, Austria to expect more. The official journals in Austria-Hungary, which were formerly the mouthpiece of the Emperor's will, in advance the action of seeking in gratitude to the Prince's act of casting him off, but worn-out statesman. *The Pester, Lloyd's* *Revue*.

If, after the Emperor's magnanimity, Prince Bismarck renew his hostility to the Government, will he not find him forever the estimation of the public.

In view of this line of comment it is not sur- prising that the Emperor has been asked whether the approaches to a reconciliation which are known to have been opened by him to the Prince, were not made primarily by a desire to weaken Bismarck's criticism of the Government's economic policy, as it is the Emperor's desire to see the Prince's anger against the Government.

According to the last despatches from King and Emperor, the Emperor's kind message remains unpublished. It is general tenor is believed to indicate that the Emperor's kind message is not intended to be published.

The German correspondents who have returned from Paris thus give the impression of being in complete accord with the official telegrams. The only exception is the one telegraphic telegram of last week. A special correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" was opposed to anything like independent reports. The strongest censorship was exercised by the "Frankfurter Zeitung" and the "Berliner Tageblatt." The latter, on the count of an unpleasant incident was found in the correspondent's copy he was at once summoned to the office of the chief of the bureau, and informed that he must leave out the objectionable passage or give up his passacost. The "Berliner Tageblatt" was told that there was a block in the maneuvers on the opening day. The commanders of the army of the Rhine were told that the army was unfortunately that there was not room to unfold and deploy the wings of the army. The army was told that two woods had had to retreat eventually without being able to bring off the attack. The army was told that the command to observe in idleness the discomfort of the others. The retreat was made in the face of the election of the officer in command.

At another time a line of carriages, containing

[illegible]

The Russo-German tariff conference will open on Oct. 2 at 2 o'clock in the morning in Berlin. Germany is ready to concede lower rates on Russian cereals in return for a reduction of the Russian tariff on manufactured goods. The Russian proposals, however, are piled up at Russian ports, notably Odessa, awaiting shipment. Much Russian grain, however, is being sent to Germany. The Russian ambassador in Berlin, Count Benckendorff, and the German ambassador in Odessa, Count Hottelmann. The Odessa dealers are especially eager for the success of the conference.

Franchmen, Dubois and Daguet, who were arrested as spies on the yacht *Isaac*, of Kiel, will be tried by the Supreme Court in Leipzig.

On Friday 3,000 Berlin Socialists held a meeting to welcome home from Vienna *Herr Engel*.

Dr. Engel-Semites, represented by ex-Rector Alwardt and Dr. Foerster, have formulated a parliamentary programme, in which they demand that the Reichstag be elected in Germany. They wish also to prohibit Jews from owning land or taking mortgages on it. They to expel all Jews from Germany.

The German Jews the medical, legal, editorial, and military professions.

Why?  
Pearline—the only  
Washing Compound  
ever imitated. ~